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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

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Extracts from Newspaper Reports

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1919

REPORTS ON NATIVE NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS (1892).

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Fortnight ending the 15th January 1892.

No. 1 of 1892. 103

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

8. The SUDARSHANA for August 1891 remarks as follows:-

Criminal justice between Europeans and natives.

The Government seems to have established it as a rule that the lives of natives are of no value at all. It is only a theory that all are equal in the eye of law. When Europeans murder natives it is not regarded as murder by the courts. Who will not rejoice at this?

(k) General.

26. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 4th instant, says

The Congress and Government servants.

that secret orders prohibiting Government pleaders from attending the Congress meetings were issued by the Government of Bombay or some of its officers, and that Mr. Hume stated in public that such orders were against the spirit of the Viceroy's circular, which confines the prohibition only to Government servants, and that Government pleaders not being Government servants are not bound by the order.

III. LEGISLATION.

32. The NILALOCHANI, of Negapatam, of the 28th December,

Remarks on the resolution of the Congress regarding the repeal of the Arms Act.

1891, discusses at some length the resolution of the National Congress regarding the repeal of the Indian Arms Act, giving the arguments PRO and CON; and observes that the Congress is not justified in saying that the Act is a great slur upon the loyalty of the people. It adds that the Legislature of a country has always at heart the welfare of the people, and that this Act was passed with the

Please include this under the Report for the Fortnight ending the 15th January, 1892.

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III HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

29. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 24th December, in referring to a correspondent's letter on the question of the Pamir, states that, in the event of Russia declaring war against England, the possession of the Pamir will be very useful to her. The Russian military authorities have recently discovered that there is a route leading to India through Pamir passes, which is practicable both for infantry and artillery; but Russia will not attempt to invade India until the Turkistan line of railway is completed. Another paper says that the best and most practicable route by which Russia can move towards India lies through Seistan, but Government does not know it. It is quite apart from the high road of Afghanistan, Herat and Candahar; and all the provisions that are necessary for an army are obtainable on that route. In conclusion, the editor remarks that Government should not be satisfied ~~with~~ by strengthening Cabul and Candahar alone, without having a knowledge of the other routes and directing its attention towards them.

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best of intentions. It thinks that the Act is not meant as a reproach to them, and hopes that the Congress will modify its resolutions on the subject. It, however, attaches some importance to the other argument adduced, viz., that a large number of persons are killed by wild beasts, and thinks that the difficulty can be met by enforcing the provisions of section 27 of the Act, which gives power to the Viceroy to hold in abeyance the operation of the Act in such districts as he may consider deserving of this concession. It does not approve that, for the sake of the few people that may be killed by wild beasts, a whole nation should be allowed to use arms, and feels sure that, if the Act should be repealed, in India as in England and in other countries, there would be many cases of suicide and murder, bloodshed and slaughter.

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Fortnight ending the 31st January 1891.

No. 2 of 1891.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Government's partiality to Europeans.

30. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 13th January, notices that one Mr. Wheeler, District and Sessions Judge of Jaunpur, who sentenced a sub-inspector of police to a certain term of imprisonment without writing or delivering any judgment in the case, as is required by law, and whom the High Court of the North-Western Provinces denounced for attempting to conceal his misconduct by a false explanation, was degraded from the office of Judge to that of Joint Magistrate. The paper doubts whether the punishment would be so lenient in the case of a native judge.

The Pamir route.

35. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 18th January, anent the remark made by the PIONEER, regarding the impassability of the Pamir route, states that the above opinion is contradicted by a Muhammadan correspondent of the OUDH PUNCH, who remarks that it is by that route that several lakhs of horse-

men descended into India in former times and traversed it from one end to another; and that the Tartar and Moghul sovereigns invaded India through this very pass, which is now declared impassable. While such is the case, it is ridiculous to be impressed with the above belief. With regard to the above statement, the editor observes that it is inadvisable that Government should rely upon the fancied impassability of the Pamir route and the aid of the people of Kashmir who will not do anything for the British Government before they see their Raja restored to power.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Suggestion that the Indian Arms Act should be abolished.

45. A correspondent to the ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 23rd January, criticises the leader that appeared in the NAGAI NILALOCHANI, of the 28th December, disapproving the resolution of the Congress praying for the repeal of the Arms Act, adduces some arguments for the abolition of the Acts, and requests that Government will give liberty to people by permitting the wearing of arms by those who most stand in need of them for protective purposes.

National Congress held at Nagpur.

47. A leader in the ~~MYSORE~~ Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 13th January, gives a summary of the more important resolutions of the recent Indian National Congress, and speaks of the Congress as a recognized constitutional movement representing the education and intelligence of the country.

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Fortnight ending the 15th February 1891.

No. 3 of 1891.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Russians in Central Asia.

29. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 31st December, reproduces a long article from the AKBAR KHAIRKHA-I-ALUM, of which

the following is an excerpt:- Russia has made its appearance in four quarters, i.e., in Zulfikhar, situated on the frontiers of Herat, the north of Cabul, Gilgit (in Pamir), and the Dardanelles. It will not be deemed useless to comment upon this subject and to ask what arrangements have been made in those directions to keep Russia at bay and to checkmate her designs. To ward off the evil in the direction of Zulfikhar, we have extended our railway as far as Candahar. If the enemy attempts to advance towards Kirki, we will be able to reach Candahar at once and meet him in advance beyond Herat. To check the Russians towards Pamir we are fortifying our position in Gilgit, but nothing has been done by us as yet either in the north of Cabul or at the Dardanelles. It is our opinion that nothing can be done by us towards the north of Cabul ~~(and our locomotive engine runs between those our railway from Peshawar as far as Ca()~~ before we push forward our railway from Peshawar as far as Cabul, and our locomotive engine runs between those two places freely, and before a British military post is established at Mazar-I-Shariff, ~~he should be~~ If the Amir is not willing to permit us to establish a military post at Mazar-i-Shariff, he should be asked to establish a post of his own in that place. The editor, in conclusion, observes that we are at a loss to find how the difficulty at the Dardenelles can be overcome. It is the opinion of some of our contemporaries that the evacuation of Egypt will remove it, and that Egypt should be evacuated on condition of the Sultan agreeing to shut the Dardanelles against Russia. But it is the opinion of an enlightened politician, that, with the evacuation of Egypt, we shall lose our hold and control over the route to India. It is therefore advisable for us to occupy some island near the Dardanelles, in order to oppose any nation which may attempt to advance towards India by that route.

What is most necessary to prevent the Russian advance in Central Asia.

30. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR of the 7th January:- A correspondent of the PUTTIALA AKBAR, in commenting upon the possibility of war between Eng-

land and Russia, believes that, as the attention of the Russian Government and politicians is directed towards India, it is certain that the threatening danger will at last descend one day like a thunderbolt, and remarks that, in order to meet it successfully, it is necessary that the scarcity and dearness of grain which are now prevalent throughout India should be first removed. He states that the opinions regarding this subject which have been hitherto expressed are conflicting. It is the opinion of some people that Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, which are the gates and keys of India, should be occupied at once; some advocate the adoption of a friendly policy towards the Amir and the grant to him of money and weapons; others assert that to provide him with arms is equivalent to cutting our own throat, and suggest that Afghanistan should be ~~divided between Russia and England. He notes, wi~~ left alone, and that the British Government should fortify its frontier and defences, and some politicians recommend that Afghanistan should be divided between Russia and England. He notes, with regret, that no one has as yet taken into consideration the important question of the present condition of India, and of her peoples, who are subjected to every sort of distress and misery on account of the scarcity and dearness of the common staples of food. It is a great blunder on the part of rulers to overlook this important and vital question. After describing at length the evil consequences that are likely to result therefrom and the riots which recently happened in different parts of India, he observes that the prevailing dearness and scarcity will at last exhaust the patience of the people generally, and that riots and rebellions will become the order of the day, throughout the empire, and that before a foreign foe invades the country it will prove a hotbed to its rulers, internal feuds and troubles will confuse them, and divert their attention from the invading Russians. In conclusion he warns the Government most seriously to adopt effectual measures in order to remove the evils complained of, and to try by all possible means to keep the people of

India happy and well contented as they will surely prove of great use in time of danger and of adversity, and will be ready even to sacrifice their dear lives for the sake of Government if well cared for in their time of trouble.

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Fortnight ending the 29th February 1892.

No. 4 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(g) Forests.

Severity of forest rules.

19. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 16th February, says:- The hardships caused to people by the severity of forest rules are too many and we have often stated in our columns that Government must be ever ready to give a patient hearing to all that people may have to say by way of representing their grievances and to do them justice. Seeing that the incessant harping on this subject by journalists and people has been of no use, a formal resolution was passed at the last Congress held at Nagpur to request Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the working of these forest rules. It does not appear that Government is likely to attend to this subject at a near date. We received a complaint from Cauveripuram of Bhavani taluk regarding the severity of these forest rules, wherein it is said that, after the passing of these rules, it has become very difficult for people to obtain things necessary for agricultural purposes. It has become very difficult to get shrubs and leaves required as manure and to graze their cattle. Almost every rood of land appears to be governed by forest rules. Even goats, whose excrement is used by the ryots as manure, are not allowed to graze in the reserved lands. The inconvenience caused to the helpless ryot in getting firewood, manure and other necessary things is very great and it is therefore necessary that Government should kindly attend to this matter.

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VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

46. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 17th February, in referring to Mr. Hume's

National Congress.

contemplated resignation of the secretaryship of the National Congress, says that, as Mr. W.C. Banarji of Bengal has accepted the secretaryship, the people of India may rest assured that the Congress affairs will be managed as satisfactorily as before.

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Fortnight ending the 15th March 1892.

No. 5 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

7. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 3rd instant, remarks thus:- The murder of natives by Europeans soldiers is be-

The shooting of natives by soldiers.

coming very common. Three soldiers, who were charged with murder, were lately acquitted by the High Court at Madras. They think perhaps that natives are no better than sheep. Sheep at least are killed for food; but natives are not eaten, why then should they be killed? Is it for sport, or by accident? Even supposing it to be mere accident, as is generally alleged, should they not take care when shooting that no human beings are within the range of their shot? The lives of natives, it would seem, lie at the mercy of the soldiers.

(h) Railways.

16, The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 9th instant, says that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has sustained great losses by accidents to

The Southern Mahratta Railway Company's resolution not to employ Europeans and Eurasians as engine-drivers.

trains owing to the European and Eurasian engine-drivers getting drumk while on duty. That it has therefore resolved henceforth to employ none but Brahmins and other non-drinking classes on their trains. This resolution, the paper says, is

very good, but suggests that the Railway Companies may receive as volunteers such of the European and Eurasian young men as will pledge themselves never to drink and make rules inflicting severe punishment upon those who violate the pledge.

(k) General.

21. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 9th instant, remarks thus:- The administrative machinery of India is so costly that the people are reduced to extreme poverty. This cannot be avoided unless the Englishmen who come out to serve in India agree to serve for a small pay and to live like the Indians and identify themselves with the natives; only such men as will agree to do this should be employed, and then and only then the people of India will become a nation capable of holding their own against other nations.

How the cost of administration in India can be reduced.

22. TILISM-I-HAIRATH, of the 15th February:- The AM of Lahore, in writing of the Amir's attitude towards the British Government, says:- Turrah Baz Khan, Risaldar of the Amir's Cavalry, has been imprisoned on suspicion of communicating news to the British Government; and the hair of his head and his beard have been pulled out. It is said that Maulavi Abdur Rahman, Nazir of the British Agent, was, on one occasion, seen standing in the house of Turrah Baz Khan. On hearing this, the Amir issued an order, without his written permission. If such be the case, the editor observes, it is useless to have a British Agent at Cabul; and it is apprehended that many persons will be expelled from Cabul for being on friendly terms with him. It is also asserted that the Amir is not a friend of the British Government, otherwise he would not have imprisoned British subjects, would not have prohibited his people from paying visits to the British Agent, ~~had~~ and the frontier bad characters would not have rebelled in

Amir's attitude towards the British Government.

to the effect that no person should visit the ~~employees of~~ the British Agency

Chakai Khurrum, inflicting heavy loss on the Turi tribe. Moreover, the Amir is afraid that the Government will take possession of his country, and therefore he does not allow the extension of a railway line into his dominions. The editor further remarks that, since the Afghans have begun to wear English boots and costumes, it is absurd to think that they are not aware of the benefits that would arise by extending the railway into their country. The Amir is conscious that, if such extension is made, he will be prevented from holding secret communications with Russia. It is the opinion of some people that he is not hostile to the British Government because he was placed on the throne of Cabul by them. To this the editor replies that Abdul Rahman owes the Amirship to the Russian Government, which succoured him while he was an exile in its territories. The British Government only pays him the annual subsidy for fear of his going over to Russia and making a common cause with her. It is also rumoured that the Amir has sent a commission to Russia to conclude a commercial treaty with that empire. Russia, it is alleged, intends to find a way through the Pamir leading to the Indian frontier, to enable her caravans to pass through it for the purpose of trade.

The Amir and the English Press.

25. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 25th February, writes that the Delhi newspaper controverts the opinion entertained by the English press that the Amir is not friendly to the British Government, that he is secretly in league with Russia, that his annual subsidy should therefore be discontinued, and that he should not be regarded as a friend of the British Government. It remarks, with regret, that as the English papers fill their columns with groundless and untrustworthy accusation, and reports against the Amir, he will really think that the English papers are not worthy of being trusted, inasmuch as they give place to any stupid canard in their columns, and that Englishmen are cherisihing malice and jealousy towards Muhammadan rulers and chiefs, bringing their characters and

that of their Governments into disrepute. The English Press is thus trying to create ill-feeling between the British Government and the Amir in order to provoke war and disturb the peace of both the countries. English journalists would not be able to sustain the charges made against the Amir if he called upon them for an explanation.

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Fortnight ending the 31st March 1892.

No. 6 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(g) Forests.

Severity of forest rules.

24. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 1st March, published a letter from the inhabitants of Cauveripuram wherein they describe how they and their cattle suffer from the severity of forest rules and how they feel unable to get the things necessary for agricultural purposes, and remarks that Government does not pay attention to the repeated representations made on this subject. It concludes by saying that this is just the time when our benevolent Government should relax the provisions of the forest rules as people are now suffering more than ever ~~before~~ from the severity of the famine.

(k) General.

Opposite views regarding the Russian Aggression.

31. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 12th March, reproduces an article from certain newspapers, of which the following is an excerpt. At present there are two parties who hold opposite views regarding the Russian aggression. One party is of opinion that, if it took a century for the Russians to cross over the Caucasus and enter into Central Asia, it is no wonder if it takes them another century to reach the frontiers of India from the Hindu Kush, for they have to contend with more serious difficulties and obstacles between the Hindu Kush

and Kashmir than they had to face while crossing the Caucasus. Moreover, Russia is at present entangled in financial difficulties and is ~~being~~ largely in debt, and has to cope with an awful famine. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for Russia to attempt to invade India at present and to wage war with England. The other party is of opinion that, as Russia has made Samarkand her military head-quarters and has secured a footing in the Pamirs, she can easily move into India. The petty States lying in the way have yielded to her sway and she is now trying to gain over the Afghans by promising them large sums of money. There is no doubt that they will yield to her under the influence of pecuniary temptations. The editor, in conclusion, observes that it is surmised that native chiefs and rulers are privately in league ~~with Hunza, Nagar and other tribes, against th~~ with Russia and the States which lie between the Pamir and Kashmir are secretly conspiring with her against the British. The same is the case with Hunza, Nagar and other tribes, who live towards the north of Kashmir. It is evident that, with the assistance of these tribes, who are discontented with the English, the Russians will soon be found standing at the gate of India.

Mr. Hume's letter to the Standing Committee of the Congress.

34. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 28th March, states, on the authority of the ALLAHABAD MORNING POST, that Mr. A.O. Hume lately sent a private and confidential letter of an incendiary and seditious character to the Congress Standing Committee, in which, it is said, the English nation is held up to execration and it is declared that a time will come when the English will be slaughtered like sheep. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, observes it is most inadvisable on the part of the British Government to overlook this serious matter and not to arrest the writer, who is said to be still in Bombay. It is certain that the above Congress will one day or other jeopardise the British rule in India and bring about a great revolution; it is, therefore, necessary that measures should forthwith be adopted to suppress it once for all

Fortnight ending the 15th April 1892.

No. 7 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Reflections on the conduct of the Amir of Afghanistan.

1. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 26th March, observes:- The position of the Amir is indeed very advantageous to himself from a pecuniary point of view. The English, afraid of his lending a helping hand to the Russians, have been paying him an annual tribute of twelve lakhs of rupees. They have been giving the Amir weapons of war GRATIS. They have presented him with a sword to ingratiate themselves into his favour. It is strange that, in spite of such a friendly attitude on the part of the British towards the Amir, he made the frivolous excuse that he was unwell when invited by Lord Lansdowne. The Amir refused to grant the English permission to open railway and telegraphic communications in his territories. This adds to the apprehensions of the British. As the English entertain grave doubts regarding the conduct of the Amir, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress requested him to pay her a visit in person, and the particulars of the interview between Her Majesty and the Amir are not yet known to us, Although the sham-fight that took place a few days ago, under the name of "Defence of Madras", and such other circumstances are the premonitory symptoms of war, yet the prevalence of famine in Russia, and in almost all parts of the world induces us to think that the occurrence of a war is very unlikely at present. In these circumstances it would be well for the English to utilize such a large sum as twelve lakhs of rupees in relieving the distress of the famine-stricken instead of giving it away to the Amir.

The Amir of Afghanistan intends to visit England.

2. The SURYODAYA, of the 9th instant, says that the Amir of Afghanistan intends visiting England, but that it is feared that there would be great confusion in Afghanistan during his absence. The Russians also fear that his visit to England, would be prejudicial to their interests.

3. The SURYODAYA, of the 14th instant, says thus:- Hitherto there was some doubt as to whether the Amir would eventually declare himself in favour of the English or the Russians. But now this doubt has been cleared by a certain incident, and that is this:- The fact of one KHAN-I-KHA having sent a secret letter to his people stating Russia becoming known to the Amir, the latter has issued a manifesto to his people stating that the entry of the Russians into the Cabul territory would involve his subjects in trouble and that therefore they should all be on friendly terms with the British and oppose the intentions of the Russians in every way. This final decision of the Amir has removed all fear of a Russian invasion into India. We therefore hope that the people of India also will, help the English Government and contribute towards its stability, as it is better to be permanently under the same Government than to have a constant change of Governments.

The Amir of Afghanistan's manifesto to his people.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

11. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 13th instant, says that in the presidency of Madras the offices of the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are given to uneducated Europeans in preference to educated natives.

Natives excluded from the higher appointments in the Police Department.

(k) General.

39. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 2nd April, complains that, in consequence of the suppression of the English Press in Hyderabad, the English papers published in India, especially the INDIAN DAILY NEWS, give room to any stupid canard and untrustworthy statements in their columns as regards the Nizam, his advisers, and the Resident; which cause great uneasiness to officers of State and to the public in general.

The suppression of the English Press in Hyderabad.

Under these circumstances, the editor suggests to Government that it should restore freedom to the Hyderabad Press in order that it may refute such groundless statements and rumours IN TOTO.

40. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 4th April, anent an autograph letter in Persian lately despatched by the Amir to Sir John Gorst, states that the Amir seems to be an admirer of that gentleman, and in connection with the debate in the House of Commons and Parliament on the Manipur disaster, His Highness is said to have once remarked that Sir John Gorst was gifted with all the wisdom of Alexander. It is observed that the Amir is an intelligent, man, that he has a wide experience of the vicissitudes of life, is a bold ruler of inflexible character, and will undoubtedly derive great benefit from personallyvisiting England. Under these circumstances the editor observes that he is unable to divine on what political grounds the Foreign Office prevents the Amir from visiting England, and he advises Government to allow the Amir to do so in order to witness with his own eyes the pomp, magnificence and grandeur of the British empire, which will receive and welcome him with the same right royal reception as was accorded to the Shah of Persia. The editor further remarks that, although Afghanistan is a smaller country than Persia yet her political importance is superior to that of the latter country. It is therefore prudent on the part of England to cultivate friendship with the Afghans and allow the Amir to go to England when he appears to be anxious to visit that country.

The Amir's desire to visit England.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

43. The SURYODAYA, of the 12th instant, says that England has been prospering at the expense of India for the last one century. More than half the people of India have scarcely one full meal a day. The greater part of the revenue of India goes to meet the home charges and the maintenance of the British Army in India. ~~And yet the few inexpensive gold and~~

The poverty of India and the wealth of England.

~~tenance of the British Army in India.~~ And yet the few inexpensive gold and silver ornaments which even the poorer people of India wear about their person have attracted the attention of Englishmen, and they think that India is still rich. But it is only a few princes that are really rich, while the great majority of the people live only from hand to mouth.

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<u>Fortnight ending the 30th April 1892.</u>

<u>No. 8 of 1892.</u>

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt.

The oppressiveness of the salt laws.

27. The SURIODAYA, of the 28th ultimo, remarks as follows:- Our readers may remember that two poor women were punished in Bombay some time ago for trying to extract good salt from bad. The High Court of Bombay pointed out the hardship to which the people were subjected by a particular section of the Salt Act, which left the High Court powerless to interfere in the case of the two unfortunate women. If any one manufactures salt for his own private use and not for sale it should not constitute an offence. That poor people should be prohibited from making a little salt from sea-water for their own private use with a great deal of trouble shows that Government is too greedy. A merchant although he becomes a king will never give up his commercial instincts.

(k) General.

Amir's visit to India.

40. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 11th April, states that the Amir is said to be repenting his folly in having refused to come to India in compliance with the invitation of the Viceroy, and has now made up his mind to visit India either in the ensuing spring or autumn. ** ** ** ** Touching on Afghan politics, the editor remarks that if the Amir visits India he will be able to lay his grievances personally before the Viceroy. Afghanistan cannot of itself maintain its independence and integrity without the help of a dominant power,

and the Amir cannot throw off the yoke of alliance and abjure friendly relations with British Government before securing an alliance with another power, most probably Russia, which could help him against the English, but the Amir is wide awake as regards Russia's disposition and character, and well knows that he will not enjoy under her sway the benefits and privileges which he now enjoys under the British Government. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that he will ever think of forsaking the friendship of England, and put himself into the clutches of Russia. In conclusion, the editor advises the British Government to listen to the complaints of the Amir, to treat all his just and reasonable requests as liberally as possible, to remove the misunderstanding that now exists between the two nations, and to establish friendly relations with him on a basis of sound policy.

The Amir and the English Press.

41. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 14th April, states that the Amir appears to possess a perverse understanding, inasmuch as he made a Russian prince his heir apparent in order to express his indignation against the English Press, which is invariably in the habit of blackening its columns with unauthentic and unfounded aspersions on the character of the Amir and in regard to his attitude towards the British Government. It is said that the Amir is of opinion that the action taken by him will prevent England from interfering in the administration of Cabul, and if it attempts to interfere Russia will step forward and crush her.

The Russian advance towards India.

42. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 21st April, quotes an article from THE AZAD, of which the following is an excerpt:- The Russians are firm in their determination to invade India, and with this object they are steadily advancing towards it. The only obstacle which the Russians had to meet was offered by the Turcomans, but it has been since removed by the entire subjugation of that tribe, and the Russians are now found to be standing at the gates of India and awaiting a favorable

opportunity to make a sudden rush into that country. It is well known that Russian military adventures are busily engaged in discovering short and feasible routes to India. It was thought that the Russians would advance by the Herat route, but lately they suddenly appeared on the Pamir, which is not far from India, If the Russians act according to their old policy, they will do things patiently and leisurely, and will, after first subjugating the adjacent possessions of China, come around to India through Burma, where English rule has been only recently established and still totters.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

56. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 15th April, says as follows:--

Conspicuous position of Brahmins in Government service.

In connection with the results of the competitive examination lately held for selecting native candidate as Statutory Civil Servant, while Mr. Ramachandra Row is shown as heading the list and Mr. Swamicannu Pillai as coming next to him in the order of merit, the Government of Madras, after weakening the claims of Mr. Ramachandra Row by stating that Brahmins were already in the service, recommended Mr. Swamicannu Pillai to the Government of India on the ground that no Native Christian had hitherto been admitted into the service. The Government of India, refusing to comply with the request of the Government of Madras for the reason that candidates are selected according to the order of merit irrespective of caste and creed, conferred on Mr. Ramachandra Row the post of an Assistant Collector. As Brahmins occupy a very conspicuous place in all the different departments of the public service and are conspicuous for their intelligent and good behaviour, it is desirable that Government should encourage them by conferring on them high appointments, calculated to promote the welfare of the country, rather than be led away by the one-sided opinions of the local authorities.

58. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 16th April, does not approve

of the establishment of separate schools for Pariahs on the ground that Her Majesty's proclamation clearly says that all subjects under the British rule will be treated alike without any regard being paid to differences of caste and creed. It asks that if an institution is to be established exclusively for the use of Pariahs, is it not reasonable to open similar institutions for other lower orders, such as barbers, shoe-makers, toties, and so forth? It concludes by saying that while orthodox Hindus of high caste do not take any objection to their sitting side by side with Pariahs in mission schools it is unnecessary on the part of Government to isolate the Pariahs from the rest of the Hindu community by starting schools specially for them.

The evil of establishing schools exclusively for Pariahs.

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Fortnight ending the 15th May 1892.

No. 9 of 1892.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th April, under the heading "Higher Appointments to Natives--a Wholesale Cheating", writes as follows:- The Public Service Commission appointed during the time of Lord Ripon for reporting on the subject of conferring higher appointments on natives in the same way in which they are conferred upon covenanted European officers, travelled all over the country, collected evidence, and submitted a lengthy report. Of course, all this cost the Indian Empire many lakhs of rupees. The report in question was shelved by the Secretary of State for India for a space of four years. Only the other day a resolution on this important subject was communicated to the Viceroy. This resolution brings to our recollection the old story of the mountain in labor. The resolution in question is to be deeply regretted as it deprives the natives of even the privileges that they had hitherto been enjoying. This is even worse than the system introduced during the time of Lord Lytton, one of the most

Reflections on the resolution of the Secretary of State for India regarding the question of conferring higher appointments on natives.

unpopular of our Viceroys. Under the system that was in vogue during the time of Lord Lytton natives enjoyed the privilege of holding or being entitled to hold one-sixth of the appointments reserved for covenanted servants, whereas under the present system recommended by the Secretary of State for India, the natives are to have only one-twelfth of the appointments above referred to, in spite of the memorials submitted by the Congress year after year praying for greater privileges. This reminds us of the adage "from the frying pan into the fire". Acts like these on the part of the Government must produce discontent and disgust among the natives of this country. Why should Government spend such an enormous sum as it has done in appointing a Commission only to deprive the natives of this country, of the privileges that they formerly enjoyed? Why should not Government openly say: "We will not confer upon you any of the higher appointments as you are not competent to hold them?" How is it possible for the people of this country to have any confidence in and love and affection for Government if solemn promises are broken and just expectations frustrated in so cruel a manner?

Doubting whether Mr. Maclean or Mr. Hume is a traitor.

54. A paragraph in the KERALA PATRIKA, of April 30th, reports that, during the debate on the India Councils Bill in Parliament, Mr. Maclean, M.P., is said to have spoken conerning Mr. Hume's manifesto that Mr. Hume should be shot or hanged as a traitor. The paper says that it is a matter for reflection who is a traitor, whether the traitor is Mr. Hume or Mr. Maclean, who, in this matter, seems to be acting contrary to Her Majesty's proclamation.

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Fortnight ending the 31st May 1892.

No. 10 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Afghanistan and Russia.

2. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 26th ultimo, remarks thus:- Both the English and the Russian Governments are trying to win over the Amir. The Amir, before he became ruler of Afghanistan, was under great obligation to the Russians, but Indian gold and English arms have kept him an ally of the British Government ever since. Nevertheless there is not much love between the Afghans and the English. The Amir and his subjects have shown great dissatisfaction at the attempts which the Government of India is making to strengthen the Afghan frontiers against the invasion of the Russians. It appears that the Amir, in spite of his friendly relations with the English, has ordered the withdrawal of the commission sent for the above purpose. We are surprised that the Government of India should have sent a commission without consulting the wishes of the Amir. If the Russian Government should offer to the Amir a higher subsidy than he receives from the Indian treasury, he will not hesitate to change sides; but the Russian will gain nothing thereby. The people of India know how despotic the Russian Government is, and will, therefore, be loyal to the British sovereign, however loudly they may be grumbling now and then against individual English administrators.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Remarks on the increase of pay to European officers in the Police Department.

6. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 14th May, is to the following effect:- Although it is a long-standing complaint that the salaries of officers of the Police Department are very low, yet the Government has not up to this time considered the matter properly. It has now been decided that the pay of these officers should be increased; but, as this decision

affects only the European superior officers, it will not in any way tend to improve the Police Department. It is seen from the Secretary of State's order that the pay of Deputy Inspectors-General, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents has been raised. It is not these officers that inquire into and detect cases, but it is the Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. Unless the status of the latter class of officers be improved, we do not think that the country will be benefited in any way. It is not necessary to say that when so much of the work is done by inferior officers, their salaries should be increased. As the duties of the police are very responsible, they ought to be ~~remembered~~ remunerated according to their responsibilities. We are, therefore, at a loss to understand on what principle the pay of the European superior officers has been raised without raising the pay of those who really do the work.

(k) General.

The opinion of the members of Parliament about the British administration of India.

23. The KALANIDHI, of Coimbatore, of the 15th May, in its EDITORIAL NOTES, remarks as follows:- During the last debate on the Indian Councils Bill several members of Parliament spoke of the British administration of India in such a way as to make one think that the Indian Government is a despotism, pure and simple, and that the officials rule India in their own interests and not in those of the people at large.

Attempts ~~to~~ of Bengal Government to give instruction to the native papers regarding their proceedings

24. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 21st May, reports that it is said that, with a view to help the native papers, the Bengal Government has employed a clerk on a salary of Rs.125 per month with the instruction that he should report every now and then all the proceedings of the Bengal Government to the Native Papers Union of Calcutta.

25. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, of the month of May 1892,

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complains that the natives have degrived no benefit from the resolution of the Public Service Commission which has just been published. It appears that the only persons who have obtained concessions for alleged meritorious conduct are such as depend on Europeans who have appointments in their gift. Indeed, after a great deal of labour, very little has been achieved.

Complaint about the Public Service Commission not having conferred any benefit on natives.

26. The SARADA, of the 1st May, 1892, contends that the Public Service Commission, which was appointed by Lord Dufferin in consequence of the complaint preferred by the Congress, that higher posts are not conferred on natives, has ended in smoke. At first it was hoped that many high posts would be conceded to natives, but this expectation was not fulfilled, as, instead of 19, only 15 appointments are given to them.

Cpmplaint about the unfavorable resolution of the Public Service Commission.

28. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of May 27th, remarks as follows:- The amount drawn by the Secretary of State for Indiax from the Indian revenues for home charges was Rs. 27 ~~lakhs~~ crores and 90 lakhs. If so much money is taken away from India every year what will be left to India in the course of a few years more? And yet no discussion on Indian affairs takes place in the British Parliament when the report on the Indian budget is placed before the House.

Indiax in the Parliament of England.

33. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 23rd May, ANENT the remarks made by the PIONEER that the friendly relations between the Amir and the British Government are likely to be complicated on account of the affair at Bajour, whose ruler has asked the protection of the British Government against the Amir who has not as yet acknowledged the receipt of Government of India's letter on the subject, the SHAMS remarks that, as cholera is prevalent at Kabul, the Amir has

The Amir and the British Government on the Bajour affair

gone to the mountains of Paghman, and it may be for this reason that he has not sent any reply as yet. From a political point of view, however, it is not advisable for the British Government to interfere in the Bajour incident, nor to ask the Amir not to advance against that State, as such interference would surely afford an opportunity to the Russians to gird up their loins against the British and for the Amir, disgusted with the British Government, to apply to them for help. The state of Bajour is situated outside the limits of British territories and it has no such connection with the British Government as it has with Afghanistan. It is therefore impolitic on the part of the British Government to interfere in the matter, especially at a time when Russia is waiting for a plausible excuse and a favourable opportunity to ignite the fire of struggle. Under these circumstances, it is much better for the Government to preserve peace and safety in its own dominions and to avoid interfering in foreign politics and contests as much as possible.

Government's neglect of qualified Muhammadans.

35. The SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of 23rd May, 1892, says that Mir Shujat Ali Khan Bahadur, Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, having obtained a year's furlough, has temporarily taken charge of the post of a Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, and thinks that the above-mentioned gentleman has probably done so under the impression that he has not been sufficiently rewarded for the merits and linguistic attainments he possesses. There are only two or three highly educated Muhammadan gentlemen in the Madras Government service and they wish to sever their connection therewith, having no hopes of further advancement. Lord Wenlock's Government has entirely neglected of the welfare of the Muhammadan community and has ignored the several orders of Government passed in their favour by former Governors.

Consequently, well-educated Muhammadans are greatly discouraged. Ahmed Hussain Sahib, M.A., B.L., has resigned the Deputy Collectorship of Anantapûr for the same reason and has joined the bar. The SHAMS winds up its article by observing that it is a serious reflection upon the Government and a discouragement to aspirants for employment thereunder that gentlemen in its service are seen to be anxious to leave it for other employment.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

Appointment of foreigners to high offices in Mysore.

41. The SURIODAYA, of the 23rd ultimo, remarks that not a single year passes in Mysore without some injustice being perpetrated in the shape of the appointment of a foreigner, who has no claims whatever on the Government of Mysore, to some high appointment in the State, and thus depriving the natives of the province of the plums of the service to which they alone are justly entitled. All this evil arises from His Highness the Maharaja leaving the administration entirely in the hands of the Dewan and never looking into the papers himself. There was no necessity whatever, says the paper, for bringing in Mr. Mir Shujaat Ali, a Statutory Civilian of the Madras presidency, as the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, to the prejudice of many able and qualified natives of Mysore.

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Fortnight ending the 15th June 1892.

No. 11 of 1892.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

Opinion of the Press regarding the conduct of Mr. A.C.Dutt the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly.

5. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 3rd June, commenting on the views of the MADRAS MAIL and the MADRAS TIMES regarding the case of Mr. A.C. Dutt, the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevelly, writes as follows:- Mr. Grant, Barrister-at-Law, placed before ~~Mr.~~ Justice Sir T. ~~Justice~~ Moothuswami Iyer the case of Mr.

A.C. Dutt, who is accused of having been one-sided in trying the case brought by Mr. Thurston, the Forest Officer, against one Appachee Pillai; of having threatened a witness by taking hold of his neck saying: "I in the name of Her Majesty prosecute you for having committed theft"; of having pelted those that came to his court with stones, and so forth. The MADRAS MAIL, which took great pains to make these matters publicly known, instead of publishing the news as usual in either "Local" or "Legal Intelligence" columns, gave it a place in the editorial column with a remark that Government should ~~xxx~~ lose no time in adopting measures to institute proper inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Dutt, and to have him dismissed from the service. The editors of the MADRAS TIMES and the MAIL, by publishing in their columns the details of this case relating to a native official in distress, have made themselves liable to be questioned as to the omission on their part to publish similar details relating to English officials. What earthly benefit do they hope to derive by thrice slaying the slain? Is it to create a vacancy for an European? Does not this sinister motive unmistakably evince their narrowmindedness and utter lack of sympathy for their native fellow brethren? Therefore it is essential that Government should inquire into the matter calmly and deliberately and mete out evenhanded justice.

(h) Railways.

The Christian missionary ladies.

17. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 28th May, quotes an article from NAJMUL AKBAR, of which the following is an excerpt; The Christian missionary ladies, who travel by the railway, take their seats in the compartments set apart for gosha females with the main object of persuading the ignorant Indian ladies to change their religion and embrace Christianity. These missionary ladies, the NAJM remarks, cultivate friendship with them and advise them to receive education, and relate before them the goodness and excellence of the Christian

religion and ask their addresses and go to their houses. It asks why should not separate compartments be set apart for European ladies as they are for European gentlemen, and why should these ladies be allowed to occupy the compartments set apart for gosha ~~ladies~~ females; and observes that if no immediate steps be taken in this matter to remedy these evils the natives will fear to allow their females to sit in the female compartments. In conclusion, it requests the several railway companies to adopt remedial measures at once and remarks that the mission has nothing to do with the railway administration and that men of every caste and creed should be treated and respected alike on the railway platforms and on the line generally.

(k) General.

Expediency of fixing the rate of exchange.

21. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st June, remarks as follows:- It is a matter for deep regret that the inconvenience and the loss which merchants and European officers sustain by the high rate of exchange should be left unnoticed by Government, even though many attempts have been made to draw its attention to it. In the year 1873 sovereigns were sold at the rate of Rs.10 each. As years advanced, the price of a sovereign gradually increased to the extent of Rs.16, which is the current price of a sovereign. Last year there was a striking fall in the exchange on account of the large quantity of silver which the Government of the United ~~Kingdom~~ States purchased with a view to strike coins, and this fall contributed a saving of Rs.189,94,000 to the Government of India when it remitted its annual contribution to England. But, unfortunately for India, this year the rate of exchange being very high, the Government of India, is driven to the necessity of taking a loan to make up the deficit resulting therefrom. European officers being very much grieved by the constant loss they sustain from this ever-increasing rate of exchange when they remit money to England, have adopted as

their last resort the plan of petitioning Government to compensate the loss by giving them a proportionate increase to their pay. European officers are not the only persons injuriously affected by such a high rate of exchange. The mercantile population of India, anticipating that this sort of fluctuation will sooner or later prove baneful to merchandise, formed into an association designated "The Indian Currency Association", and applied to the Government of India to adopt some measures to put a stop to this constant fluctuation in the rate of exchange. In these circumstances, another company has been started under the name "The Bi-metallic League" which protests against the abnormal rise in the rate of exchange and strongly asserts that the rate should be fixed once for all, be it high or be it low. As discussions and suggestions like these cannot be expected to do much good, it behoves Government to save the country from financial and commercial ruin.

Suggesting the establishment of a Privy Council in India.

27. TILISM-I-HAIRATH, of the 15th May, quotes an article from THE AM to the effect that the want of a Privy Council in India is much felt. A branch of the Privy Council should be established in Central India to hear the appeals of those persons who may be sentenced to imprisonment and the appeals that may be preferred from the decisions of the civil courts regarding cases of inheritance and succession and of cases amounting in value to more than Rs.2,000. It suggests that judges of tact, ability, sound judgment, and impartial spirit should be selected for the above tribunal.

Russia's offer to the Shah to settle the demand of the English Tobacco Company.

28. TILISM-I-HAIRATH, of the 15th May, has an article from THE AM of which the following is an excerpt. The tobacco contract given to an English company in Persia having been recently annulled

by the Shah, the company now asks the Shah to pay the loss incurred by it, which amounts to about five lakhs of rupees. The Shah's treasury being unable to meet the demand, Russia has undertaken to pay it on condition that the Shah places his Military Department under her control. Observes that Russia has adopted this measure in view to acquire Persia by degrees and to advance against India easily. It further asks why does not the British Government satisfy the demand of the above company and outwit Russia in her designs?

The Amir and the British Government.

29. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 19th May, writes that the English Press has learnt from Kabul news that the Amir is sorely vexed on account of the attacks made by the Indian Press on his good faith. He is at present engaged in editing a book which will include crushing replies to the hostile charges made against him. It will be shown by the Amir that his government is not tyrannical and that his intention is not evil. The KHASSIM remarks that indeed such a reply will be worth seeing, and observes that the present position of the Amir is rather critical, the Government of India being somewhat vexed with him on account of frontier affairs. He was advised not to wage war with Umra Khan of Jandol, who is a British ally, and also not to advance against Sewat and Bajour, as these States lie outside the limits of his territories.

III. LEGISLATION.

The iniquities of the arms Act.

32. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 1st instant, remarks thus:- The sting in the Arms Act consists in the invidious distinction it makes between Europeans and Eurasians, on the one hand, and the Hindus and the Muhammadans, on the other. The Europeans and Eurasians can carry about arms without license, while the Hindus and Muhammadans should obtain license every year. There seems to be no reason

for making this sort of distinction. All human beings are subject to passions and equally dangerous when in passion. It may be said that European military men cannot be made to obtain license, but they may be made to take out license for carrying arms for shooting purposes. The National Congress has repeatedly called attention to this anomaly in the Arms Act, but no action has been taken by Government. The petty officers of Government take advantage of the provisions of the Act to oppress the people and the judges sometimes put a liberal and sometimes a very narrow interpretation upon the law. There was lately a case in Poona in which the bride and bridegroom carried swords according to the custom of the Mahrattas during marriage. They were arrested by the police for carrying arms without license and the judge fined them Rs.5 each. This is nothing but oppression. The Government should either repeal the Arms Act or exempt the carrying of arms by certain respectable persons and on certain occasions from the operation of the law.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The present condition of Hyderabad.

37. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of June 13th 1892, remarks as follows:- The present condition of the State of Hyderabad is a stain on the fair name of the British Government and a scandal to the civilized portion of humanity. There seems to be no justice, no equality of men in the eye of law, no honesty, and no truth in the State. The guilty meet with no punishment and feel no shame, and crimes are increasing every day. Corruption is the order of the day in every department. Everywhere there is danger to life and property, and the people are ground down to poverty and despair. This state of things speaks most disparagingly of the education of the Nizam under English tutors.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

50. A correspondent to the XXXXXXXXXXXXX SUDARSHANA, for

The resolution of the Secretary of State on the report of the Public Service Commission.

April says that the concessions made by the Secretary of State for India to the natives of India with regard to the higher appointments in the public service are not calculated to give any sort of satisfaction to the people, since the position of the natives is in no way improved thereby, but on the other hand it is rendered worse than before for the following reasons:-- (1) There is no guarantee that the appointments thrown open will be given only to the natives. The resolution simply says that natives are eligible for those posts and it is not certain that those posts will be exclusively reserved for them. (2) Hitherto the number of young Indians going to England to compete for the Civil Service has been increasing year by year. But the present resolution will have the effect of checking this increase inasmuch as it is plain that those who are successful in the competition will not rise to appointments of more than Rs.1,900 per mensem, and that of such appointments there will not be more than three or four in any Presidency, and as these appointments are open to other than covenanted men also there will be no inducement to anybody to undergo the expenses and hardships of a journey to, and competitive examination in, England. (3) Hitherto every year one appointment in every six reserved for the covenanted civilians was given to a Statutory Civil Servant, who had a prospect of rising to any office to which a covenanted civilian could aspire. This Statutory Civil Service has been put an end to. Besides this, Deputy Collectors are put in the same class as Assistant Collectors. In this presidency there are on ~~the~~ an average two native Deputy Collectors to every district. But now the Statutory Civilians and Deputy Collectors will not number more than forty altogether. The present resolution on the whole gives to the natives only four appointments of Rs.1,900 each, and fourteen places ranging from

Rs.500 to Rs.1,200 per mensem, instead of the present Statutory Civilians and Deputy Collectors put together. Natives cannot get more than these, but may get fewer. This is the effect of the new resolution.

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Fortnight ending the 30th June 1892.

No. 12 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

Objections against the salt monopoly of Government to the ~~dixx~~ detriment of the poor.

22. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, of the month of June 1892, contends that it is disgraceful to prevent poor people from using the salt which they manufacture themselves, and to prosecute them for using it. The authorities ought to allow the people to manufacture their salt, as they are allowed to manufacture other products, and should only tax the ground on which the salt is made, but not compel them to purchase it from Government. Why should the import duties be abolished on the principle of free trade, and a monopoly on salt introduced at the same time? Government should reconsider this matter and sever its connection with salt, taking into consideration the following remarks made by Professor Max Muller when speaking on this subject:- "You will have to reconsider your taxation; to have a tax on salt, for instance, has been considered in the whole history of the world a disgrace to any civilised country. Tax ~~should~~ alcohol by all means, tax extravagance at weddings, at shradhs, at Durga pujas, and all the rest, but do not tax salt"!

(k) General.

Attempt on the part of the Government of Bombay to weaken the spirit of the National Congress.

27. The SWADESHABHIMANI, of Salem, of the 15th June, adverting to the order of the Government of Bombay which prohibits pleaders as well as Government servants from taking any active, part in the National Congress, says that it is reasonable that rulers

who have at heart the well-being of their subjects should give a patient hearing to the occasional representations of their grievances and hopes that Government will be pleased to cancel the order in order to afford a greater number of people a chance of representing their grievances.

Recommendation to dispense with the services of European officers and to increase the number of native officers in India in consequence of the low state of exchange.

30. The HINDUJANASAMSKARINI, of the month of June 1892, states that on account of the low state of exchange, European officers draw a higher salary in silver, and in this manner impoverish India. In order to prevent such an unnecessary expense, the services of Europeans should be dispensed with, and the number of native servants be increased.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Desirability of amending the Arms Act.

39. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 4th June, referring to the punishment inflicted by the magistrate of Poona on two Mahratta bridegrooms for carrying daggers in their hands during the marriage procession according to an immemorial custom in vogue among the Mahratta people, states that, as the Government of India has enacted the Arms Act without the consent of the people, subordinate officers are in a position to worry people in season and out of season. It, therefore, hopes that Government will redress this grievance by amending the Arms Act.

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Fortnight ending the 15th July 1892.

No. 13 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Viceroy's refusal to sanction the formation of a native volunteer corps.

2. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, ~~says~~, of the 11th instant, says that the Viceroy, in refusing to sanction the formation of a native volunteer corps, as desired by some

students and business men in Calcutta, regrets his inability to depart from the policy pursued by his predecessors, but expresses his appreciation of the spirit of loyalty that seems to have actuated the petitioner in making the request. This regret, the paper remarks, is mere empty politeness and nothing more.

Election of Mr.Dadhabai Naoroji.

5. A paragraph in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 9th July, notices with approbation the election to Parliament of a principal member of the Indian ~~Raxkiaxmant~~ National Congress, viz., Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji, and remarks that this is the first such instance since the British Government of India began.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

British soldiers committing rape of native women.

44. The SURIODAYA, of the 2nd instant, remarking upon the news that the Amir of Afghanistan has ordered the massacre of all females for his harem, says thus:- Yet this is what happens every day in the British dominions. The British soldiers employ go-betweens and violate the chastity of many native women, or use violence when the women do not willingly submit. Is it not better that the husbands of such women should be put to death at once rather than be made to witness the violation of their wives?

Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji's election to Parliament.

45. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 14th instant, speaking of the electionof Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji as a member of the British Parliament, says that hitherto the Anglo-Indian officials were looking upon themselves as conquerors and treating the natives of India as the conquered, while the latter had no sort of confidence in the justice or good intentions of the former. The election of an Indian as a member of Parliament will serve to show that the people of England look upon the natives of India as their fellow-subjects having equal rights and privileges with themselves. Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji in Parliament will act as a check upon the vagaries of Indian officials.

Please include this under the Report for the Fortnight ending the 15th July 1892.

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III. LEGISLATION.

The salt monopoly.

30. The SURIOYADA, of the 9th instant, says thus:- The English Government have most unjustly created a Salt Department with a large number of officers and peons in uniform who oppress and prosecute people for manufacturing salt for use at home. It is but just and proper that people should be allowed as freely to grow salt on their lands as any grain and that Government should only levy tax on the land used for that purpose. The monopoly of salt is unheard of anywhere under any other Government, and, in these days, when the principle of free trade is maintained in every other respect, the prohibition of private trade in salt is unworthy of a civilised Government.

Fortnight ending the 31st July 1892.

No. 14 of 1892. 138

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Amir of Afghanistan.

1. The SUDARSHANA, for July 1892, says that the position of the Amir, of Afghanistan is very precarious. He is troubled on one side by the English and on the other by the Russians, and, as if this were not enough, the more powerful of his own subjects are trying to dethrone him. But the Amir shows himself equal to the emergency. He ordered that all the rebels in the Hazara district should be put to death, and their wives given as presents to his own soldiers. When his men went to execute these orders, some of the rebels escaped and took refuge under the Russians, from whom they have obtained assistance, while the others made a determined attack and killed 1,500 of the Amir's men. They are making preparations for further attack. The Amir has therefore, applied to the English Government for assistance.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Mr. Hume on the administration of India.

28. The SUDARSHANA, for July 1892, says that Mr. Hume made a speech in Parliament that the Government of India ought to reduce the expenditure, that natives of India should be more extensively employed in the administrative work of India in preference to Europeans, that the tax on salt should be reduced from Rs.2--3 to R.1, on every maund, and that the army of India, consisting of 60,000 men, is too large and should be reduced to a strength of 20,000 men.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Petition of Gooty ryots concerning taxation and proposal to reduce the salary of European officials.

20. The ANDHRAPRAKASIKA, of the 16th July 1892, states that the ryots of Gooty and others have ~~xxxxx~~, petitioned Government not to collect at present too strictly the land tax. The Revd.

Mr. Stevenson, who presided at a public meeting, said that the ryots are already in debt, live from hand tomouth, and will be utterly ruined if the arrears of tax are unmercifully levied. In order to make good this loss of revenue, it is recommended to curtail the salaries of Collectors and other officials. So long as there existed no rail-roads and steamers, it was very difficult for educated European officials to come out to India; but times have changed, and a journey, which took formerly three months, can now be made in three weeks. In consequence, the services of educated men are available at a smaller outlay, and if the salaries of Collectors and Judges, &c., were reduced 25 per cent, a saving of a lakh of rupees every month will be made in the Madras presidency alone, and there will be then no necessity of taxing the poor ryots.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The silver question and the natives of India.

45. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 25th ultimo, has the following:- It is thought that the silver question has only a secondary interest for natives of India. This view is far from being correct. There are numerous reasons which must suggest forcibly to all natives of India that the reform of the Indian currency is a matter in which they have a vital interest. Among other reasons the question of loss by exchange on the amount of remittance to England every year in payment of the Home charges is one. The remittance which the Government of India has to make to the Secretary of State are estimated to average 13½ lakhs millions sterling for the last 26 years. The total sum remitted by the Government of India to England from 1871 to 1891 was 282 millions, and the actual loss onthis, by exchange, was no less than 66 millions sterling. Since the exchange has of late, risen to more than 60 percent. the revenue does not suffice to meet the charges of the military and other departments. Hence the natives of India are subjected to heavy taxation and are consequently reduced to poverty. The increase in the salt tax x may be cited as an instance.

Fortnight ending the 15th August 1892.

No. 15 of 1892.

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II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Suggestions regarding the National Congress.

23. A correspondent to the SWADESAMITRAN, of the 26th July, alluding to the remarks made by Mr. Cain, M.P., in the PALL MALL GAZETTE, with regard to the action of the Government of India in prohibiting members of the National Congress from holding public appointments, says that, if Government will be at the pains to come to a right understanding of the aims and aspirations of the National Congress ~~from holding p~~ and of the talent that characterises the members that constitute it, it will only be too glad to have the efficient and valuable services of its members. He concludes with the hope that Government will be pleased to confer appointments upon persons according to their capabilities and attainments irrespective of their connections with any political movement.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting held at Calicut to congratulate Mr. Naoroji, M.P.

43. A paragraph, in the MANORAMA, of August 8th 1892, says that, at the meeting held in the town hall by the Calicut native public, it was resolved to send telegrams to Mr. Naoroji, congratulating him on his election, and also to the electors of Central Finsbury, thanking them for the honour they have done the people of India in returning Mr. Naoroji in Parliament.

Prosecutions under the Press Act.

45. A paragraph in the Malayalam KERALA MITRAM (Cochin), of the 1st of the August, reports the case against the proprietor ~~owing to the recent heavy rains, there has been a land slip in Mampad amsam, of the Ernad taluk. Three houses near the place)~~ of the KERALA NANDINI NEWSPAPER and the superintendent of the Gosri Vilasom Press--the press at which the paper was printed. The offence charged was having caused some of the issues of the NANDINI to be printed and published without the

the name of the printer and publisher. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.51 each.

A paragraph in the KERALA SANCHARI, of the 10th August, reports that in the case brought against the editor and the printer of the KERALA PATRIKA for a similar offence, they also were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.51 each.

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Fortnight ending the 31st August 1892.

No. 16 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Russians at Pamir.

1. The Travancore ABHIMANI, of Nagercoil, of the 20th August, says that, as the people of Pamir drove away last year the Russian commander and the forces that were stationed there, the Government of Russia has sent large forces under the command of Yanab, the Commander-in-Chief, to Pamir. This state of things forebodes the outbreak of a war between the Russians and the people of Pamir.

The Russian advance on the Pamirs.

2. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 18th August, says that the advance of the Russians on the Pamirs synchronizes with the inauguration of the Gladstonian Ministry in England and therefore expresses great fear as to the future.

Expulsion of Indian merchants from Turkestan by the Russian Government.

3. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 24th August, says that upwards of a hundred Hindu merchants, who had been carrying on trade in Turkestan, have been suddenly ordered to leave the country by the Russian Government. The merchants have suffered great losses on account of their expulsion.

The Russians in Central Asia.

7. The SURIODAYA, of the 16th August, says: "We hear that the Russian troops in Central Asia have been divided into three parties for the purpose of conquering the country north of the Hindukush mountains. One of these parties is encamped at Aktash, another near Kashgar ~~and the~~

and the third in another place. These troops have sent away the Chinese soldiers from among them and are enlisting the natives of Kirgiz in their stead".

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Fortnight ending the 15th September 1892.

No. 17 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 1st instant, says:-

The Afghan refugges and the Russian Government.

"We hear that the Government of Russia has issued orders to the authorities in the Trans-Caspian territories to give shelter to all refugees from Afghanistan, and that the Amir of Bokhara also has issued similar instructions to his chiefs". VRITTANTA PATRIKA.

2. The same paper says:- "We learn that Russian troops

The concentration of Russian troops in Khokand.

are being concentrated on the frontiers of Khokhand; that they now number 25,000 men, and that the Amir of Bokhara is storing up supplies for them at Golab, where the troops are expected to encamp.

3. The SURIODAYA, of the 3rd instant, says that the

The mission to Afghanistan.

Government of India is resolved to send the intended commission to Afghanistan whether the Amir consents to receive it or not, and that the mission is to be escorted by one regiment of British cavalry and two regiments of British infantry together with some native troops.

4. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 27th August, in regard to

Advance of the Russian towards the Pamirs.

the recent advance of the Russians under Colonel Yanoof towards the Pamirs, observes that it is the opinion of some contemporaries that the British Government should aid the Amir in checking the further advance of the Russians, but others are of opinion that it is advisable to try to settle the matter amicably and to interrogate Russia regarding her conduct in

the Pamir region. If the Russians give the same answer to England which was given to China, it is then the duty of England to prepare herself and to be on the alert against the foe. The JARIDAH, after commenting on the Pamir question at length, winds up the article with the remark that the British Government should not remain idle, and that it should, as far as possible, try to checkmate Russia in her designs and to nip them in the bud, and offer aid to the Amir, who is utterly powerless to cope with Russia unaided and single-handed. Although it is certain that no hostilities will break out immediately, yet it is necessary for the British Government to be fore-armed and be ready to meet the enemy.

The proposed despatch of a mission to Afghanistan.

5. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 1st September, anent the proposed mission to Afghanistan, remarks that it will in no way prove advantageous to the British Government as the Amir is the same man as he was before, i.e., he is an ally of the British Government, and that he will treat the mission in the same friendly manner as he did on the former occasion. In conclusion the KHASSIM suggests that the despatch of the above mission be postponed.

Clash between the Russian expedition and the Amir's troops

6. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 1st September,: Commenting upon the recent clash between the Russian expedition under Colonel Yanoff and the Amir's troops, the KHASSIM remarks that it is necessary for the Government to aid at the Amir at this critical juncture not only with troops, but also with money and provisions, and to oppose the advance of the Russians conjointly with the Amir and the Chinese, who also apprehend that Russia will encroach upon their territory gradually.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

21. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the ~~21th~~ 12th instant, quoting from the BANGABASI paper, says:- The Government of India derives a revenue of Rs.10 crores from the sale of salt. The greater portion of this salt comes from England and other foreign parts, while a small portion alone is manufactured in the North-Western Provinces, Madras, and other parts of India. In former times all the salt required for consumption in India was manufactured in India itself, and was not mixed with anything repulsive to the Hindus. But now that the Government has closed all salt factories, salt has become a source of disease and poverty to Her Majesty's subjects in India, although there is no great loss to Government.

Manufacture of salt.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

34. The SURIODAYA, of the 10th instant, remarks thus:- Wherever pride, vanity and idleness prevail, the condition of the people is almost lamentable. The State of Hyderabad stands highest among the Native States of India in extent and wealth, but, as the INDIAN JURIST says, its present condition is a disgrace to the fair name of the British and a scandal to all civilised people. There is no law, no honesty, no union among the people. Criminals suffer~~ing~~ neither punishment nor social degradation. Everywhere bribery is practised in a most shameful way. Men are everywhere in daily dread of murder and cruelty. The people are poor and in despair. If this is the true state of affairs, it does not speak well of the education of the Nizam under the British Government of India.

The administration in Hyderabad.

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Fortnight ending the 30th September 1892.

No. 18 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Russian manoeuvres at Pamir.

1. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 17th September, writes as follows:- The insidious movements of Russia are such as to make one expect serious complications in a short time. Though M. de Slat tries his best to explain away the military movements of the Russian forces under Yanab at Pamir by saying that the Russians are simply trying to find out as many passages as they could without any idea of conquering the whole of Pamir, yet the great havoc which the Russian forces make in parts of the country belonging to the Amir, and their untiring attempts to colonize the country, make the explanation of M. de Slat utterly incredible. Large forces are now being sent to Alichur, which lies to the south of this country, whence the march to Kilgit becomes easy. The Russian supremacy at Herat, their manoeuvres near Kilgit, and the internecine quarrels in the kingdom of the Amir, clearly forbode something terrible sooner or later. This is the fittest opportunity for India and England to watch and examine every step which the Russians take in Pamir.

Russia and the Pamir.

2. Regarding a St. Petersburg telegram,published in the London DAILY NEWS, to the effect that the Czar of Russia, much vexed at the conduct of Colonel Yanoff, directed that officer not to forget the peaceful objects of his mission and to avoid friction with China and Afghanistan, the KHASIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 8th September, writes that the Liberals under Mr. Gladstone are of opinion that, as it is not the intention of Russia to encroach upon British territories, it is impolitic on the part of the British Government to interfere. The Conservatives, on the other hand, assert that, if it was the intention of Russia to keep the peace, she would have acquainted the British, Cabul, and the Chinese Governments with her

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object in despatching the mission under Colonel Yanoff, and would have further enjoined that officer not to behave in a manner likely to irritate the abovementioned Governments, whereas she entirely disregarded these considerations. In conclusion, it is remarked that the above telegram is a regular hoax and has been sent to deceive the English ministry, and no credence should be given to Russia's words till she behaves in such a manner as to afford satisfaction to the British Government.

Russian advance in Central Asia.

3. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 19th September, in quoting a long article from OUDH AKBAR, of Lucknow, on the subject of the Russian advance in Central Asia and the danger of her proximity to India, suggests that the British Government should, through the agency of a commission, arrange with the Russian Government to fix its frontier limits on the Oxus in order to avoid future disputes. If the frontier question be not settled once for all, Russia's ambition and intrigue will know no bounds and her gradual encroachment towards India will at last lead to the declaration of hostilities.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Suggesting the appointment of a qualified Muhammadan as a judge of the court of small causes.

15. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 19th September, after commenting upon the subject of appointing a qualified Muhammadan as one of the judges of the Madras court of small causes, remarks, with extreme regret, that the Mussalman subjects of this presidency are entirely neglected by their rulers, who ignore their claims to higher and lucrative appointments, which, as a rule, are monopolised by men of other nationalities. It states that there will be a vacancy of a judgeship by the contemplated transfer of one of the judges of the small cause courts to the new city civil court, which will be opened shortly, and advocates the claims of Khan Bahadur Qadir Navaz Khan Sahib,

and Sultan Mahi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, the present junior presidency magistrate, to the judgeship of the above court, and states that it was the intention of the late Lord Hobart to fill one seat on the bench of the above court by appointing a Muhammadan, but his wishes were never fulfilled owing to his sudden death. The SHAMS, in conclusion, observes that, as deserving and qualified Muhammadans are not wanting to fill such a post, Lord Wenlock should not lose the present favourable opportunity of considering the claims of learned and experienced Muhammadans.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The Nizam's Imperial service troops.

38. The KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, of the 19th September, says thus:- We hear that the Government of India are hesitating what to do with the offer made by the Nizam of his troops for utilization in the defence of the frontier, because the army in India is already too large and the military expenditure is to be curtailed. The matter is a subject of correspondence between the Government of India and that of the Nizam.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Opinion of Mr. Dadabai Nowroji, M.P., upon the question of rates of exchange.

46. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 20th September, publishes the opinion of Mr. Dadabai Nowroji, M.P., on the question of the rates of exchange, which is as follows:--

The question of rates of exchange does not affect the people of India so far as expenditure in India goes. The poverty of India is attributable to the fact that too many European officers are employed in the public service and that a greater portion of India's wealth is carried away annually in one shape or another. If the material condition of India is to improve at all, the number of foreign officers appointed to manage the affairs of India should be as small as possible.

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Fortnight ending the 15th October 1892.

No. 19 of 1892.

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

Rumour regarding the attitude of the Russians.

1. The TIRISIRAPURA TAMIL SELVAN, of the 24th September 1892, remarks:- The Russians intrigues at Pamir are such as to induce one to suspect the fidelity of the Amir as an ally of the English, and to think that he pretends to be on bad terms with the Russians only to lull the English into a sense of false security. But a clear insight into the real state of things in Afghanistan will lead one to arrive at a different conclusion. Rumour has it that the Government of China is prepared to help the Russians, and that the Russian aim is not only directed upon India but upon the island of Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Russians at Pamir.

2. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 1st October, 1892, says that forty soldiers of the Russian Army crossed the boundaries of Pamir proper, and were driven back by the Chinese regiment which was guarding that place at that time. This action on the part of the Russians betrays their evil intention, and is an ominous portant of the occurrence of serious complications in the near future.

The district of Pamir a source of danger to the English.

3. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 8th October, 1892, observes as follows:- The advantages which the district of Pamir affords to one who wishes to study and estimate the material worth of India, make the district all the more important in spite of its desolate and barren nature. From the year 1865, the Russians have been trying their best to find out as many routes as possible to India. The fact of their attempts to find out a third route to India through Pamir, in addition to the two routes already discovered, unmistakably evinces their insatiable thrist for territorial acquisition. The Russians now declare the district of Pamir to

be their own. This bold declaration of the Russians naturally induces one to expect that China and Afghanistan would rise in arms against Russia, as the right of ownership might be equally claimed by both of them. But the king of China is not disposed to fight the Russians for the sake of this barren and desolate country, lest a war with Russia should entail upon him an enormous expenditure of money. The Amir of Afghanistan has his time fully occupied in dealing with internecine quarrells in his own territory. If Pamir should be allowed to remain in the hands of the Russians, the immediate result would be to make the boundary of the Russian empire contiguous to that of India, so much so that there would only be a distance of two days' journey between the frontiers of the two Empires, and to throw open to the Russians the valley of the Hindukoosh, which is the shortest route to India. What is this but to subject India to the danger of being invaded and plundered at any moment? It is, therefore, hoped that the English will not hesitate to adopt such measures as are necessary to avert the dangers above referred to.

The Russians on the frontiers.

4. The MYSORE VRITTANTA BODHINI of the 8th October 1892, says that Colonel Yanoff has arrived at the frontiers at the head of 6,000 men, and that with him have also arrived a large number of Russians to have a look at India for themselves.

Russia and the Pamir question.

8. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 23rd September, 1892, reproduces an article from the OUDH AKBAR, of Lucknow, to the effect that it is now incumbent upon England to solve the Pamir question by the agency of the sword rather than by diplomacy, and to forthwith call upon Russia for an explanation regarding her conduct in the Pamir region. It remarks that the recent defeat of the Afghans at Somattash and the occupation of Shagnan and Roshun by the Russians should not

be regarded as a matter of no significance, inasmuch as the occupation of the above places is tantamount to the occupation of places under the British Government. After discussing the above question at length, the OUDH AKBAR, in conclusion, observes that, if it is England's desire to keep Russia at bay, she should always be prepared for war and push forward her forces at the least signal of alarm.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

Expediency of establishing schools for Pariahs.

15. The ARYA JANA PRIYAN, of the 1st October 1892, publishes some of the items of the memorial submitted to Government for the establishment of schools for Pariahs, and comments on them as follows:- Government should establish industrial schools exclusively for the use of the Pariahs in all the districts of the presidency, and should impart instruction in the indigenous arts of the part of the country to which they belong. In addition to this, it should establish schools for educating them in their vernaculars, and normal schools for training the teachers that are employed in these institutions. Moreover, it should undertake the direct management of these institutions and should not entrust them to the care of the missionaries. If Government be pleased to approve of these suggestions, the social position of the Pariahs, who are now considered to be fit for menial work only, would be considerably raised.

(k) General.

Desirability of improving the condition of natives in India.

29. The VETTIKKODIYON, of the 1st October 1892, remarks as follows:- The genealogical tree that was lately published by a correspondent showing the relation borne by the clerks of the sheristdar's office at Anantapur to the sheistdar will do well to convince Government of the prevailing tendency of the heads of different departments to sympathise with and encourage their relatives. Almost all the highest offices in the public ser-

vice are invariably occupied by the Brahmins, and when a post falls vacant, it is usually conferred on Brahmins alone. Fortunately for the Muhammadans, Government shows them a special favour by conferring on them some of the higher appointments. If Government wishes to view all natives in one and the same light, without giving undue privilege to a particular community, it must prevent heads of departments from showing undue favour towards one class of men in preference to others.

The Indian Currency.

32. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 13th October, 1892, remarks thus:- A few men are trying to introduce a gold currency in India as a remedy for the loss which India is sustaining from a rise in exchange. These are all selfish attempts made by a few Europeans for their own benefit without any regard for the welfare of the people of India generally. Even if a gold currency were adopted in India and gold coins equal in weight and quality to sovereigns issued in India, these coins would still have the same value in rupees as the English sovereigns at present have. This can in no way relieve India of its financial troubles.

Complaint against the nonemployment of the native regiments of Bengal in the north-western frontier expeditions.

34. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 3rd October 1892, writes that a Calcutta paper bitterly complains that, with the exception of the Punjab frontier force, no other native regiment has been selected to take part in the north-western frontier expedition. After giving a brief description of the composition of the column under General William Lockhart, it remarks that there appears to be some misconception with regard to the native armies of Bengal and other presidencies, which took part in the expeditions to Burma, Sikkim, Lushai, and Assam, &c., and performed their work with great valour and credit. It may be that it is the opinion of the Government that the native army of the low country will not stand the cold climate of the north-wes-

tern frontier, and that, under this impression, it does not like to despatch any portion of that army to participate in the north-western frontier warfares.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

The administration of Kashmir.

37. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 6th October 1892, says that since the Maharaja of Kashmir was restored to power, the affairs in that State have not been well conducted, and that, therefore, the position of the Resident there is very delicate, and that the Muhammadans in the province are complaining that they do not receive fair treatment at the hands of the Maharaja's Government.

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Fortnight ending the 31st October 1892.

No. 20 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Disapproving of the conviction in a press case.

16. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA NANDINI (Cochin), of the 21st October, says to the following effect:- The manager and the printer and publisher of that paper were prosecuted under the Press Act and sentenced by the local Deputy Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs.51 each. In the appeal the fines were reduced to one rupee each. If the publishing of the paper before with the insertion of the printer's name and the causes that led to the subsequent publication of some of its issues without the name had been carefully taken into consideration, none of the accused would have been sentenced to pay a fine. If, as it is held that the names of the printer and the publisher were omitted with a view to escape responsibility, why should the names of the registered press and the company that owns it and the place have been printed? If the High Court Judges take up the case, it is to be hoped that they will pronounce the accused innocent and order a refund of the whole fine.

17. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 15th October, hears that in a Magistrate's court at Calcutta, a Native peon belonging to the office of the ENGLISHMAN was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing two copies of that paper, though the man declared that the two copies in question were received by him through mistake with the other 50 copies which he used to take over for sale. Another Native was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for abusing and threatening his European master; but a European was fined only five rupees for attacking his female servant and breaking her nose. The editor, in drawing a contrast between the above sentences, observes that there is a vast difference between the punishment awarded to Natives and to Europeans and remarks that, if such is the state of justice in the courts at Calcutta, what will be the case in mofussil courts.

Difference between the punishment awarded to a Native and to a European.

(k) General.

36. The JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of October 8th, 1892, reproduces an article from the AUM of Lahore regarding the recent proposal of the Government of India to despatch a mission to Kabul under Lord Roberts. The AUM says that Lord Roberts is remembered in Afghanistan for the wholesale slaughter of the people which took place under his orders and because he hanged, all those patriotic husbandmen who defended their country and opposed their enemies and killed all those learned men who as a part of their religious duties ordered their co-religionists to fight against their enemies. In conclusion, the AUM suggests the deputation of some other officer to take charge of the mission and says that a mission under Lord Roberts will be productive of evil consequences and disturbances rather than peaceful and profitable results.

The despatch of a mission to Kabul.

40. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 15th October, hears from

Allahabad that, with reference to Lord Roberts' mission, the Amir remarked before an audience that, if the Russians were to conquer his country, they would certainly disgrace Islam and interfere in religion and he prayed God to prevent such an occurrence. On the contrary, he said that the English people do not interfere in religion; hence he preferred them to the Russians and therefore wished to meet the mission in order to extricate himself by its help from the clutches of the Russians. Those present replied that they would also fight against Russia conjointly with the English army. With reference to the above, the editor says that this may cause Russia to suspect that the English intended to cope with her and he advises the Government of India to send the mission as soon as possible so that its real objects may be brought to light at once.

The Amir's remarks regarding Russia and England.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

48. The VRITTANTA BODHINI, of the 22nd ultimo, speaking of the approaching visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, remarks thus:- This will be a fitting opportunity for His Lordship to see with his own eyes the material progress made by Mysore. Comparing it with the land of intrigues - Hyderabad - all will admit that, while Mysore has advanced, Hyderabad has retrograded instead of progressing; it is sinking deeper and deeper into disrepute. For the very successful administration of Mysore the Diwan's services should be rewarded by raising him a step further in the exalted order of which he is a companion.

The condition of Mysore and Hyderabad.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

53. The TRAVANCORE ABHIMANI, of the 20th October, alluding to the fluctuation in the rates of exchange in India, suggests the expediency of introducing English coins, such as pounds, shillings and pence in India. It concludes by saying that, as the price of sovereigns is expected to rise so

Advisability of introducing a gold coinage in India.

high as Rs.18 each, it is advisable that the local Governments and the Government of India should forward the memorials of the Monetary Conference with their favourable opinions as early as possible to the House of Commons.

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Fortnight ending the 15th November 1892.

No. 21 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The objectionable conduct of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in appointing a European in the place of a Native Puisne Judge of the High Court.

5. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 28th October, writes as follows:- It is no news that Mr. Justice Mahmud, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Allahabad, has taken leave for a year and that the post held by him has therefore temporarily fallen vacant. As a rule, one of the Puisne Judges of every High Court in India is a Native, and whenever the post held by a Native Judge falls vacant, the vacant post is generally given to a Native. The laudable course adopted by the Government of Madras in conferring the post held by Justice Sir T.Mutusami Aiyar, one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court of Madras, upon Mr. S.Subrahmaniya Aiyar, when the former took leave for a brief period, may serve as an instance in point; but the step taken by the Government of the North-West Provinces in appointing a European to fill up the said vacancy in the High Court of Allahabad is far from satisfactory. It is said that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces, who is known to be a great hater of Natives and who evinced his bitter feelings against them in ever so many ways when the Congress first met at Allahabad, was pleased to appoint Mr. R.S.Aikman, the District Judge of Farrakabad, in the place of Mr. Justice Mahmud. It is hoped that the higher authorities will take an unprejudiced view of the matter.

6. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 29th October, in regard to the recent proposal of the Government of Bengal to appoint a European to act for Mr. Justice Mahmud of the Allahabad High Court, who is shortly to proceed on one year's furlough, remarks with great regret that if this appointment reverts to the European the exertions that are being made to induce the British government to elevate the Natives of India to high positions and to keep them on a par with the Europeans in respect of higher and lucrative appointments will and in the end prove fruitless.

A protest against the proposal to appoint a European in place of Mr. Justice Mahmud.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

21. KERALA PATRIKA, of Oct. 29th 1892. (Summary).

<u>North Malabar Toddy Drawers' Strike</u>.

It is attributed to the severity of Abkari laws and the oppression of the Abkari officers who administer them. In order to win the favour of the higher authorities and obtain promotion they trump up false charges on the toddy drawers, who, unable to pay the fines prefer to fill the jails. Most of the Abkari officers in Malabar are foreigners ignorant of the language and usages of Malabar; and no cordial feeling can come into existence between them and Tiyya toddy-drawers.

KERALA PATRIKA, of 5th Nov. 1892. (Summary).

The toddy drawers not only abstain themselves from tapping but also prevent others from doing so. They do not make any riot. Nevertheless a detachment of police has gone from Calicut, for what purpose it is not known. The strike is gradually spreading to the south also. It does not seem that the real cause of the strike is not known to higher authorities. If the Government institute a special enquiry, the cause of the strike would soon be discovered, and then the strike might be stopped. It is also incumbent on the superior officers of the Abkari department to carefully watch the doings of their subordinates, at all events at this present juncture.

KERALA SANCHARI.

22. KERALA SANCHARI, of November 2nd, 1892. (Summary).

The report that some of the prominent landlords in North Malabar encourage toddy-drawers in their strike must not be taken seriously; for the landlords who are themselves losers by the strike are not likely to encourage it.

III. LEGISLATION.

The legislative councils of India.

39. The VRITTANTA CHINTAMONY, of the 9th instant, in reviewing His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at Poona anent the reformation of the Legislative Councils of India, remarks thus:- The municipal corporations and local fund boards now consist chiefly of members appointed by Government. The men chosen by these bodies cannot be considered to be representatives of the people. Such men cannot look purely to the interests of the people. The Government of India should therefore take the representative assembly of Mysore as its model and lay down certain rules fixing the qualifications for voters and for those eligible for election as members. The names of such should be published in the Gazette, as well as the number of members to be elected by the people. By this means alone can Government satisfy the people and secure competent members for the councils.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

Benefits conferred by the Indian National Congress.

54. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, (Calicut), of the 5th November, says as follows:- The eighth Indian National Congress is to be held at Allahabad about the end of December next, and the preparations for it are well nigh completed. The seven previous meetings of the Congress have been well conducted and the Government have somewhat followed the opinions of the Congress. For the past seven or eight years, the important personages of India have all annually met at Christmas time in one of the important cities and have, after due deliberation, passed certain resolutions.

That these resolutions have been accepted by the Government will be seen from their procedure of some time past. In the Congress meetings hitherto held, the first point settled was about the necessity of reforms in the Indian Legislative Councils. The Congress of 1889, which was held in Bombay, was attended by the late lamented Mr. Bradlaugh, and from the deliberations that took place there, he found that the natives had some real grievance to make, and he there promised to do all in his power for the welfare of India, and a Bill was passed accordingly prepared with the object of effecting certain reforms in the Indian Legislative Council; but to India's misfortune, that gentleman died shortly after, and the work he had commenced remained unfinished. However, a Bill was prepared by the Secretary of State for India, which Bill has now been passed into law. Though all the advantages contemplated by Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill cannot be gained by the other Bill, there is no doubt that life will be insufed into the Legislative Councils in future. As the prosperity of a country depends on the passing of enactments and their being carried out, improvement of the Legislative Councils is the first reform required. Everybody knows that it is to the Congress we owe immense good in other ways also. Prior to the starting of the Congress movement, the real state of India was hardly known in England. The only information that reached there was that furnished by the annual reports of Government officers. In most matters such reports were not honest representations and were read only by a few. The people of England have now opened their eyes and begun to think of Indian interests. Not only this, but Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji, who was president of the second Congress and who has long been labouring in the interests of India, has been elected Member of Parliament. A good deal may be expected in the future from the fact that Englishmen in England have, at a time when their brethren in India are keeping aloof from the natives, returned an Indian as their representative in-

Parliament. The anti-congress party say that the Hindus are generally indifferent to all such matters, that therefore the Congress movement cannot stand long, and that to Mr. Hume's special exertions is due ~~to~~ the present existence of the Congress. In future Mr. Hume will work in England and do what is required, but he will not come out to India. Thus the responsibility of making this year's Congress a success rests with the natives out here. The Allahabad committee is taking all pains to make this year's Congress more of a success than ever. Besides this, it is said that Mr. Naoroji, M.P., is to be the president of the meeting this year. If this report is true, that fact alone is sufficient to make this year's Congress a ~~xpxkdid~~ splendid success.

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Fortnight ending the 30th November 1892.

No. 22 of 1892.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

A suggestion to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

17. The NAGAI NILALOCHANI, of 31st Oct. 1892, remarks that rumour has it that the Nizam of Hyderabad has set apart a sum of money, out of the interest of which higher education is to be imparted to poor Muhammadans living outside his dominions. It says that inasmuch as there is a large number of Telugu and Mahrati speaking people in his dominions, who are ignorant of even the alphabet of their mother-tongue, it is desirable that the Nizam should be pleased to make some provision for educating such people in their vernaculars.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

Causes of the North Malabar toddy-drawers' strike.

37. In referring to the North Malabar toddy-drawers' strike, a correspondent in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 16th November, writes that the following are the causes of the strike:-

"(1) The abkari cases somehow made up by the abkari officers are most of them unjust and (2), in this the law assists them in different modes and in various directions, while (3) there is an order issued by the higher authorities stating that, if the abkari officers do not detect a prescribed number of cases, they would be found fault with, and (4) there is a rule that a portion of the fines levied in abkari cases will be given to those officers - this has increased their avarice; moreover (5) the magistrates have been made to understand that, if the abkari cases brought before them are discharged, they would get into trouble; and (6) the procedure adopted by the magistrates in trying the abkari cases is different from that adopted by in trying and disposing of other criminal cases; (7) in abkari cases, complainants, witnesses, vakils, &c., are all abkari officers; the evidence adduced on the accused side is not taken into consideration; (8) the new abkari law is a stumbling block in the way of the poor toddy-drawers trying to earn a livelihood".

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

69. The SWADESABHIMANI, of Salem, of the 1st November says:-

Advantage of opening factories in India for manufacturing English articles.

Many are the causes that are at work in bringing about the material deterioration of India. It need hardly be said that India contributes a large share to the enormous income of England and other foreign countries on account of its ignorance and indolence. If rich men in India are pleased to open factories for manufacturing the articles that are now imported from England, we can not only export articles to foreign countries at favourable rates but also compel the introduction of gold coinage into India. It, therefore, behoves the enlightened public of India to spare no pains in doing everything necessary to promote the material well-being of the country.

70. The SWADESAMITRAN, of the 4th November, publishes in one of its columns the memorial submitted by the Hindu emigrants of South Africa to the editor of that paper, the sum and substance of which is as follows:-

Mal-treatment inflicted on the Hindu emigrants in South Africa by their English masters.

The English population of South Africa look down upon the Hindu population and treat them with open contempt and dislike on the supposition that all of them are coolies, though it is a well-known fact that the Hindus of that place are of different castes and creed and of different callings. The English are strongly averse to Hindus living in their midst and have had it decided by the "Town Councillors" that the Hindus should live in the "Location". They even succeeded in getting the "Colonial Population Franchise Bill" passed in the Colonial Parliament. In these circumstances, it behoves all earnest Hindus and the members of the National Congress to make representations to Her Majesty the Empress with a view to have their grievances redressed.

71. The same paper observes as follows:- (SWADESAMITRAN)

A suggestion regarding local self-government.

It is gratifying to note the steady progress made by the Indian National Congress in spite of the many difficult ordeals it has had to pass through and of the caluminous statements made by its disingenuous critics. The privilege of local self-government was one of its chief objects and with a view to realize this noble end it lost no opportunity in convincing His Excellency Lord Dufferin of the beneficial effects of local self-government and the imperative necessity for effecting a reform in the Legislative Council. His Excellency Lord Dufferin convinced of the advantage of the system of government suggested by the Congress, wrote to the Home Government that it should not hesitate to reform the Legislative Council. This recommendation of His Excellency Lord Dufferin

gave rise to much hot debate and protracted discussion which ultimately ended in Parliament passing the Indian Councils Act, one of the provisions of which authorises Government to frame such regulations as are necessary for reforming and reconstituting the Legislative Councils. During the late visit of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to Poona, the municipality of that place welcomed His Excellency with an address, wherein it was requested that Government, in making the regulations required for reforming the Legislative Council, should make some provision to invest the municipalities and the local boards with the power of electing men as their representatives in council to further the cause of local self-government. His Excellency replied that he from the first was in favour of the Indian Councils Act being passed and that the new regulations would empower municipalities and local boards to elect members to the Legislative Councils. As the municipal councillors and members of the local boards will have the right of electing members of council, it is incumbent on the people in general and the rate-payers in particular to appoint competent members for the boards and able councillors for the municipalities.

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<u>Fortnight ending the 15th December 1892.</u>

<u>No. 23 of 1892.</u>

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The mission to Cabul.

4. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of 14th Dec. 1892, says that the Amir, who once consented to receive an English mission at Cabul, is now unwilling to do so, as he seems to have been frightened by his advisers that, as the mission would be headed by Lord Roberts himself, it would be escorted by a large number of troops, who may be at once ordered to fight against the Amir if any misunderstanding should arise in the course of the negotiations.

6. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 25th November, anent the advance of the Russians towards the Pamirs, points out the necessity of the instant despatch of a mission to Jelalabad under General Roberts inorder to settle certain long-pending important questions with the Amir. The concentration of an army with necessary provisions and stores in Kashmir and the immediate occupation of strategical points lying in and around the Pamirs are also advocated lest Colonel Yanoff may appear with his army in the Pamir earlier than the English. It is stated that, if Colonel Yanoff and his army were to find the traces of the English army in Gilgit, they would retire and not venture to advance. If the Russians direct their attention towards Tartary and Tibet, it would then be the duty of the British Government to form an alliance with the Tibetans and the Tartars and to warn them of the evil motives of the Russians, and thus outwit them in their designs.. The SHAMS, in winding up the article suggests that the British Government should reinforce the cantonments at Rawalpindi and Peshawar and increase the strength of the British army in Gilgit.

Despatch of a mission to Jelalabad and the concentration of an army in Kashmir.

7. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 5th December, in regard to the proposed despatch of a mission to Jelalabad, observes that, as the Amir is now sorely distressed on account of the Hazara rebellion, he is not disposed to receive the mission at a time when his territory is a scene of internal feuds and quarrels. With regard to the Amir's reluctance to receive the mission, some of the Anglo-Indian papers assert that his answer regarding its reception clearly indicates his disregard for the British Government and that nothing short of a declaration of war will suffice to bring him to his senses. In connection with the above assertion, the SHAMS states that, as the Amir recently issued a circular in his territory expressing his willingness to receive the mission, the remarks of the Anglo-Indian papers

Despatch of a mission to Jelalabad.

against him are absurd and unfounded and that the British Government should not be led away by their writings, but, on the ~~other~~ contrary, postpone the despatch of the mission SINE DIE and maintain the existing friendly relations on a firm basis.

OOMADAT-UL-AKBAR-I-SHAHI AND HAKIM-I-MADRAS, of the 7th December, referring to the same subject, gives utterance to similar opinions.

(j) Salt.

Attitude of North Malabar Tiyans towards a toddy-drawer who has not joined the strike.

40. In referring to the North Malabar toddy-drawers' strike, a paragraph in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (Calicut), of the 7th Dec., states as follows:- "In North Malabar tree-tapping has altogether stopped except in one Pachakkannan's garden, in Chirakkal taluk, and also in some parts of Kurumbranad taluk. Pachakkanan gets the trees tapped by his own men. It appears that he is even now guarded by the abkari officers and the police. The Tiyans have issued injunctions against his being admitted into the community. Although his toddy-shop is situated ~~x~~ in Ayikkod amsam, yet he sells toddy in his own garden.

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<u>Fortnight ending the 31st December 1892.</u>

<u>No. 24 of 1892.</u>

I. FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Amir's attitude towards the British Government.

3. The SURIODAYA, of the 24th ultimo, remarks thus:- The bold reply given by the Amir to the comments made by the Lahore CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE upon his suspicious conduct towards the British Government makes us think that the large subsidy paid to him by the Government of India to secure his alliance is a mere waste. The CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE remarked that the Amir objected to the construction of a railway to Cabul because he fears that the such a railway would prevent him from carrying on secret negotiations with the

Russians. The reply of the Amir to this remark is to this effect: He is an independent sovereign, and, as such, he is quite free to carry on negotiations with any Power he pleased, and nobody could prevent him from doing so. The Amir has not only ordered his subjects not to have any sort of dealings with the British Agent, but has also informed them that anybody who might do so would be severely dealt with. In reply to another remark by the same paper the Amir says thus:- "Fifty years ago, when an attempt was made by the British Government to conquer Afghanistan, thousands of Englishmen fell victims to the valour of the Afghans. Again, when a similar attempt was made some ten or twelve years ago, the British envoy and hundreds of his followers lost their lives. I have been ruling this turbulent people by the strength of my sole arm. Afghanistan can never fall to the lot of the British".

General Roberts' mission.

4. KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, of the 24th November, states that although ample time has been offered to the Amir by the British Government to consider over the question of receiving General Roberts' mission, and to fix a date for receiving it, His Highness has not as yet fixed any date, and remarks that, if the Amir puts it off any longer, it behoves the British Government to compel him to fix a date earlier.

Regarding the date of the Jelalabad conference.

5. The same paper KHASSIM-UL-AKBAR, states that the Amir is still at his summer quarters of Paghman and has not yet come up to Cabul though the cold season has set in, and that, as it is customary with him to spend a portion of the winter season in Jelalabad, it is calculated that he may probably go over to that place this year also, and then fix the date of the conference. It also observes, that, as the exact date of the conference is still unfixed, it is necessary that it should be fixed early, and that the mission of Lord Roberts should be allowed a month's time to make requisite preparations.

6. JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, of the 10th December, in stating that the Amir's delay and tardiness in receiving the mission at Jelalabad is owing to the idea that the large and imposing escort that is likely to accompany Lord Roberts' mission would compel him to accept the terms that may be dictated by the mission, remarks that, if the Amir be informed that the mission would meet him at Cabul, then everything would go on smoothly, and that His Highness would consent to receive the mission at once without any objection.

Probable cause of the Amir's delay in the reception of the mission.

7. SHAMS-UL-AKBAR, of the 12th December, anent the proposed Jalalabad mission, remarks that the cause of the Amir's hesitation to receive Lord Roberts' mission is attributed to the direct and secret negotiation of Russia with the Amir for a friendly settlement of the Pamir question on the ground that he is an independent ruler, and that China, Bokhara, and Afghanistan alone are concerned in the Pamir question, and not England, and remarks that the British Government will never remain silent, but will, at once, send an army to Afghanistan and annex that country.

The secret negotiation of Russia with the Amir.

II. HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

16. In referring to the Bengal Government notification withdrawing the right of trial by jury in certain offences, a leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (CALICUT), of the 24th December, remarks to the following effect:-

Reflections on the Bengal Government notification withdrawing the right of trial by jury in that province.

"It is matter for surprise that the Bengal Government should think fit to issue such a notification just when Congress have forwarded to Government resolutions urging the extension of trial by jury to all parts and in all offences. The opinion of Government may be that the people of India are incom-

petent to sit as jurors and give a just and impartial verdict. This opinion is not entirely correct. There is no doubt that material for good juries can be obtained in all parts of India, and especially in the more important cities, where there is not the least difficulty,. The fact is that proper discretion is not used in the selection of jurors, and hence incompetent men are sometimes impanelled".

(d) Education.

To establish schools for the education of Pariahs and Cherumars of Malabar.

19. In referring to the present depressed and helpless condition of the Pariahs of the Madras presidency and the Cherumars of Malabar, a leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (CALICUT), of the 3rd December, says that, as to educate them will be a practical step towards their emancipation, Government should give them free education, establishing special schools for the purpose. It is suggested that the expenses of the schools should be borne by Government, while the work of imparting education should be entrusted to the missionaries. The article hopes that Government will issue the necessary orders to all local boards and municipal councils.

(J) Salt and Abkari.

oppression by the abkari officers the cause of the Malabar toddy-drawers' strike.

28. With reference to the North Malabar toddy-drawers' strike, a correspondent in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA (Calicut), of the 3rd Dec., writes to the following effect:- "The strike has not yet come to an end. A number of tappers were convicted of rioting, yet it does not seem that the strike can be stopped by convictions. There is no doubt that the tappers struck work on account of the insufferable oppression of the abkari officers, whose sole thought is that they should anyhow make 'cases'. There was not so much oppression before. It was only after the arrival of Assistant Commissioner Mr. Brown it was made compulsory that more cases should be detected. Mr. Brown

~~it-was~~ is much pleased when many cases are before him. In proportion as the abkari cases increased, the poverty of the tappers also increased, - and the result is a strike that cannot be so easily stopped. There would be no great grievance if the law were administered properly, but when subordinate officers, in order to get promotion, begin to trump up cases, where is a poor man to look? However, the strike has done some good. It has reduced drunkenness. As the prices of country spirits have been raised, the poor cannot afford to buy them. If the present state of affairs continues for some time more, it must be presumed that drinking will come to a natural end".

Illicit manufacture of toddy; where are the abkari officers?

29. A paragraph in the Malayalam KERALA SANCHARI (CALIcut), of the 28th Dec., says that, after the recent strike, some persons in the interior of North Malabar manufacture and distil toddy surreptitiously, and that the abkari officers are not to be seen in the place.

Unprincipled doings of the abkari officers the cause of the ill-feeling of the tappers.

30. Another paragraph, in the same issue of the paper, KERALA SANCHARI, remarks to the following effect:- "It appears that, when the abkari peons go to a tapper's house for a search, they, as a rule, show off their prowess on the women! It is surprising that the higher authorities have not yet discovered that the unprincipled doings of some of the abkari officers ⊗ and the tappers. Recently a sub-inspector, taking some peons with him, went to search the house of one Cheruvadatt Raman, in Panniyankara amsam, Calicut, and one of these peons, it appears, caught hold of the man's aunt and shoved her out. This was the cause of the affray that took place between the abovesaid Raman and the abkari officers".

(k) General.

Suggestion to elevate the position of the Pariahs.

33. The VIKATA DUTAN, of the 17th December, writes as follows:- One of the vexed

⊗ are among the chief causes of the ill feeling between those officers

questions of the day is the Pariah Problem. The report of the Collector of Chingleput on the present condition of the Pariahs and his suggestions to ameliorate their condition are of very great interest. How far Government is interested in this question may be easily guessed from the reply of the Board of Revenue. It may be safely asserted that the servile and the degraded position of the Pariahs was due to the oppressive treatment on the part of the self-interested mirasidars and to the want of education on the part of the Pariahs. The mirasidars are careful in the matter of preventing a Pariah to own lands for fear of his becoming a landed proprietor sooner or later, and are resolved to use him as a mere machine to maintain their position and dignity. The Collector of Chingleput, with the help of the old records left by his predecessors, convinced Government that mirasidars look upon a Pariah as an animal fit only for menial work and take care that he does not own land. Thus, the Pariahs were obliged to lead a life of hereditary bondage. It is, therefore, all the more necessary on the part of Government to adopt measures calculated to ameliorate their condition and to afford them an opportunity to enjoy the liberty and freedom characteristic of the British Government. It would be well for Government to attend to the following suggestions:- (1) Government should spare no pains to reform the Acts relating to the acquisition of land; (2) Government should deprive mirasidars of the right of to collect rents from the people who inhabit poramboke lands, and the Pariahs should be allowed to inhabit such lands, and Government should help them with money to sink wells and so forth in those lands; (3) Government should be pleased to make some special arrangements to educate the Pariahs; (4) Government should spare no pains to adopt effective measures for emancipating the Pariahs from the bondage which it has been their miserable lot to be subjecto to till now.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

56. KERALA PATRIKA, Dec. 17th 1892.

Owing to the severity of the abkari laws the Tiyans are now in straitened circumstances. The strike has also spread to South Malabar. Poverty leads people to strike work (SIC) and to commit crimes. When people are too much oppressed, they grow desperate and are then ready to do anything. If the strike be not stopped soon, various dangers are to be apprehended in Malabar".

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

The aims of the National Congress.

58. The VRITTANTA PATRIKA, of the 29th ultimo, speaking of the National Congress, says that the principal aim of the leaders of the Congress is to ensure that the revenue of India shall be wholly utilised for the good of India. This object can be secured only by making the Legislative Council of India thoroughly representative. This end has never been lost sight of by the Congress and its English committee. At last they have been able to secure this in a measure, and it is now left to the Viceroy to carry out the spirit of the India Councils Act. This is one of the greatest benefits that India has gained by this institution, let alone the spirit of patriotism and national unity that it has created in the minds of the people. As this spirit gains strength, there is no doubt that India will prosper and be able to hold her own amongst the nations of the world. It is therefore the duty of every son of India to support the Congress with all his might.

Why people should be more in earnest about this year's Congress.

62. A leader in the Malayalam KERALA PATRIKA, (Calicut), of the 24th Dec., in exhorting the Malayalis to elect delegates to the late Allahabad Congress, observes as follows:-

"People ought to be more in earnest about this year's Congress than they were even about its predecessors. Mr. Hume, who was hitherto the General Secretary, used to [illegible] to

every Congress meeting and do what was needful. This year he is not here. Those Europeans who are opponents of the Congress seem to entertain the opinion that the Congress will last only so long as Mr. Hume remains in India. So it is the duty of the people of India, who are enjoying the benefits derived from the Congress, to show by their actions that that opinion is unfounded."

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